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Published in:
Energies

DOI (link to publication from Publisher):
[10.3390/en13164050](https://doi.org/10.3390/en13164050)

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Publication date:
2020

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Rostami, Z., Ravadanegh, S. N., Kalantari, N. T., Guerrero, J. M., & Vasquez, J. C. (2020). Dynamic modeling of multiple microgrid clusters using regional demand response programs. *Energies*, 13(16), [4050].
<https://doi.org/10.3390/en13164050>

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Article

Dynamic Modeling of Multiple Microgrid Clusters Using Regional Demand Response Programs

Ziba Rostami ¹, Sajad Najafi Ravadanegh ¹, Navid Taghizadegan Kalantari ¹,
Josep M. Guerrero ^{2,*}  and Juan C. Vasquez ² 

¹ Electrical Engineering Department, Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz, Iran; z.rostami@azaruniv.ac.ir or zr.ziba.rostami@gmail.com (Z.R.); s.najafi@azaruniv.edu (S.N.R.); taghizadegan@azaruniv.ac.ir (N.T.K.)

² Center for Research on Microgrids (CROM), Department of Energy Technology, Aalborg University, 9220 Aalborg East, Denmark; juq@et.aau.dk

* Correspondence: joz@et.aau.dk; Tel.: +45-2937-8262

Received: 9 June 2020; Accepted: 30 July 2020; Published: 5 August 2020



Abstract: Preserving the frequency stability of multiple microgrid clusters is a serious challenge. This work presents a dynamic model of multiple microgrid clusters with different types of distributed energy resources (DERs) and energy storage systems (ESSs) that was used to examine the load frequency control (LFC) of microgrids. The classical proportional integral derivative (PID) controllers were designed to tune the frequency of microgrids. Furthermore, an imperialist competitive algorithm (ICA) was proposed to investigate the frequency deviations of microgrids by considering renewable energy resources (RERs) and their load uncertainties. The simulation results confirmed the performance of the optimized PID controllers under different disturbances. Furthermore, the frequency control of the microgrids was evaluated by applying regional demand response programs (RDRPs). The simulation results showed that applying the RDRPs caused the damping of frequency fluctuations.

Keywords: multiple microgrid clusters modeling; load frequency control; regional demand response programs; renewable energy resources and load uncertainties; imperialist competitive algorithm

1. Introduction

Recently, air pollution produced by fossil fuel power plants has been causing serious environmental problems [1]. Due to environmental concerns, the tendency toward using renewable energy resources (RERs) for power generation is increasing [2]. Generally, RERs increase the reliability of the system, improve the voltage profile, and decrease the dependence on fossil fuel [3–6]. By increasing the influence of RERs, an imbalance between generation and demand occurs in power systems because of the stochastic nature of these resources [7]. To overcome this problem, the use of energy storage systems (ESSs) can be a proper solution. ESSs can inject or store energy in power systems when it is required. Furthermore, they improve the reliability, stability, and power quality of the systems [8]. The RERs have a small capacity. Therefore, they are linked to the grid at the distribution level. A distribution system that has small-scale energy resources is called a microgrid, which is also composed of loads, distributed energy resources (DERs), ESSs, and other infrastructure [9]. Generally, microgrids connect to the main grid. However, situations such as errors, voltage fluctuations, and high oscillations of the main grid are causing them to separate from the main grid and they act in isolation [10]. During the isolated operation of the main grid, the controllable power resources respond to power and load disturbances by injecting or absorbing power. Furthermore, they adjust the frequency and power of the microgrid. Due to the inherent delay and the generation rate constant (GRC) of power resources,

the control instructions applied to the power resources cannot be implemented immediately. As such, frequency fluctuations will occur in the microgrids and the proper adjustment of control parameters can help the damping of frequency oscillations [11,12]. Since the power resources are operating in parallel, to acquire a stable feedback loop, it is necessary to get the speed-droop characteristic (f - P) for the power resources to participate in the frequency control.

In addition, for the power-sharing between resources, it is necessary to obtain the reverse relation of frequency droop coefficient (R) by considering the nominal value of that power resource [13,14]. Similarly, each power resource has a control signal for adjusting the output power in a manner that is proportional to the frequency oscillations, which is called frequency bias (β). Nowadays, many papers have presented the dynamic modeling of islanded microgrids [15–20]. In Abazari et al. [16], a new load frequency control (LFC) model for an independent hybrid microgrid with RERs was presented and the dynamic models for the resources were introduced. In addition, their participation in frequency control studies was considered. In A-Hamed et al. [18], the performance of a microgrid in the presence of a new control method was evaluated. The proposed microgrid had various power generation resources, including photovoltaic, wind, diesel generator, fuel cell and electrolyzer, and battery resources. A model for the microgrid was implemented through Matlab/Simulink software and the integral proportional (PI) control scheme was implemented. In Fini and Golshan [20], a microgrid with controllable and uncontrollable resources was considered. The stability of the microgrid frequency was investigated by considering the virtual inertia of the ultracapacitor unit.

Due to the position of microgrids in the development of future energy substrates, maintaining the security of microgrid electrification, especially in critical situations, is a serious challenge. One way to maintain the security of microgrid electrification is by connecting microgrids. The multiple microgrid clusters are supporting each other and increasing the reliability of the whole system [21]. In Toro and M-Nava [22], a frequency control strategy for multiple microgrid clusters that are connected by a tie-line was suggested. When load disturbances occur, the proportional integral derivative (PID) controllers are used to control the system frequency. On the other hand, the uncertainties in the generation of RERs make the PID controllers unable to perform the frequency control operation. Therefore, the use of intelligent techniques, such as a genetic algorithm and the imperialist competitive algorithm (ICA), to adjust the optimal parameters are suggested in References [23,24]. One of the factors used to engender instability is by increasing the over-frequency in power systems. Increasing the over-frequency is damaging to system equipment and it can cause outages. Therefore, demand response programs can avoid these issues and enhance power systems security [25]. References [26,27] showed that demand response programs could play an important role in the frequency regulation of the power system. In Moghadam et al. [28], an algorithm of distributed frequency control was studied through randomizing the frequency response of smart appliances. In this method, the controllers of the generation side are deactivated and the demand response is activated.

The participation of demand response programs in the frequency control of isolated microgrids and power systems was investigated in References [29,30]. In Huang and Li [31], the effect of controllable loads on the frequency response of the system and load damping coefficient was examined. In Malik and Ravishankar [32], domestic loads were considered as a source of demand response during frequency control. In Soares et al. [33], the use of demand response programs to integrate the RERs and reduce the effects of changes in the generation of these resources on power systems was proposed. In C-Chien et al. [34], the collaboration of a spinning reserve and demand response programs in frequency restoration during contingencies of the system was suggested.

Despite the high participation of demand response programs in frequency adjustments, many operating concerns remain. On the one hand, overload shedding can cause unnecessary load shedding and consequently lead the system to excessive over-frequency. On the other hand, the light usage of demand response programs during system faults may reduce the positive impact of such a method. Therefore, knowing the location of the load shedding and the exact magnitude of the disturbances, particularly in multiple microgrids, is necessary [35,36]. In Bayat et al. [37], a method

was presented that used the changes of reactive power in buses to locate the changes of the active power consumption in controllable loads. In Gao and Ning [38], the wavelet analysis method was used to assess the location and size of the disturbances. In Babahajiani et al. [39], a method for determining the location of load disturbances and the magnitude of disturbances in interconnected power systems was suggested. By monitoring the power flows of the tie-lines, the proposed method determines the magnitude of disturbance and the region that disturbance occurs in and applies the response to the demand program for the affected region.

In light of the aforementioned literature, the contributions of this work can be explained as follows:

- The absence of a suitable dynamic model is one of the serious challenges for a study on LFC in multiple microgrid clusters, which restricts research activities in this field. Modeling can be done for a variety of goals. Thus, using a suitable model for a specific study goal is the preferred option. The present paper provides a suitable dynamic model for multiple microgrid clusters based on tie-lines for studying the frequency and tie-line power control.
- In this study, the Monte Carlo simulation was used to generate scenarios regarding the uncertainties of RERs and loads by considering probability distribution functions when modeling them. However, due to the uncertainties in RERs and loads, the conventional controllers, such as PID controllers, will not be suitable for LFC. Hence, adjusting the control parameters was suggested by using the ICA to solve this problem.
- Damping frequency fluctuations is one of the main issues of frequency control in power systems and microgrids. Due to its fast dynamics, the demand response program could be an attractive suggestion for damping system frequency fluctuations. Opposed to the other works, the regional demand response program is simpler and more accurate, and does not require complex and massive computational calculations. Furthermore, this method is applicable to almost all types of loads by considering the load's participation coefficient in each region during the frequency control. Therefore, the regional demand response was applied for each microgrid in this study to reduce the frequency oscillations.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the case study. In Section 3, the modeling of the units is explained. In Section 4, the modeling of the microgrids is depicted. Section 5 presents the modeling of multiple microgrid clusters. The modeling of uncertainties is explained in Section 6. In Section 7, the modeling of regional demand response programs is discussed. The simulation results and discussions are provided in Section 8. Finally, conclusions are given in Section 9.

2. Case Study

Here, the multiple microgrid clusters, which are isolated from the main grid and are considered for this case study, are presented. The studied multiple microgrid clusters are shown in Figure 1. In this study, three microgrids with different specifications were connected to each other using a tie-line. The first microgrid consisted of a diesel engine generator, a wind turbine generator, a flywheel energy storage system, and a superconducting magnetic energy storage system. The second microgrid included a diesel engine generator, a battery energy storage system, and an ultracapacitor. The third microgrid consisted of a diesel engine generator, a fuel cell, a photovoltaic panel, and a battery energy storage system. In addition, the RERs and load uncertainties were considered in this case study. Furthermore, the regional demand response programs (RDRPs) were applied for each microgrid.



Figure 1. Studied multiple microgrid clusters.

3. Modeling of Units

The modeling of the units, including DERs and ESSs, are presented below. The DERs consisted of a diesel engine generator, a fuel cell, a wind turbine generator, and a photovoltaic panel. The ESSs consisted of a flywheel energy storage system, a superconducting magnetic energy storage system, a battery energy storage system, and an ultracapacitor.

3.1. Modeling of the Diesel Engine Generator (DEG)

A DEG was used to compensate the microgrid required power by using a governor and a speed-drop system. The DEG conversion function is represented in Equation (1) [20]:

$$G_{DEG}(s) = \frac{-1}{R_{DEG}} \left(\frac{1}{1+sT_g} \times \frac{1}{1+sT_t} \right), \quad (1)$$

where T_g and T_t are the governor and turbine time constants, respectively. Furthermore, R_{DEG} is the speed regulation coefficient of the DEG. Generally, a power increment limitation block is considered for the DEG model.

3.2. Modeling of the Fuel Cell (FC)

The FC transforms the chemical energy stored in hydrogen into DC electrical energy. The FC begins to produce power by injecting hydrogen stored in its hydrogen tank. The model used for the FC was [40]:

$$G_{FC}(s) = \frac{1}{1+sT_{FC1}} \times \frac{1}{1+sT_{FC2}}, \quad (2)$$

where T_{FC1} and T_{FC2} are the FC1 and FC2 feed time constants, respectively. The power generation increase rate limit was also applied for the FC model.

3.6. Modeling of the Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage System (SMES)

By injecting or absorbing power, an SMES plays a significant role in increasing the frequency stability of the network. The exchange power of this unit is determined by the PI controller. This unit has a very small delay and it is modeled using a first-order conversion function that is described in Equation (5):

$$G_{SMES}(s) = \frac{K_{SMES}}{1 + sT_{SMES}}, \quad (5)$$

where K_{SMES} is the SMES gain and T_{SMES} is the SMES time constant. Furthermore, the power generation increase and decrease rate limit are applied for the model [41].

3.7. Modeling of the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

A BESS is a basic voltage device that is used to prevent fluctuations in the power balance. The BESS conversion function is expressed in Equation (6):

$$G_{BESS}(s) = \frac{-1}{R_{BESS}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + sT_{BESS}} \right). \quad (6)$$

T_{BESS} is the BESS time constant. Furthermore, R_{BESS} is the speed regulation coefficient of the BESS. The ramp-up and ramp-down rate of the output power of the BESS were also considered in this model [20].

3.8. Modeling of the Ultracapacitor (UC)

The UC plays a significant role in increasing the virtual inertia of the network via power absorption or injection. The exchange power of the UC with the network is directly dependent on the derivation of frequency fluctuations and it is represented by the following transfer function [19]:

$$G_{UC}(s) = \frac{1}{1 + sT_{UC}}, \quad (7)$$

where T_{UC} is the UC time constant.

4. Modeling of the Microgrids

According to the presented dynamic models of each DER and ESS, and by considering the type of the resource of each microgrid, the dynamic models of the microgrids are shown in Figures 2–4. In Figure 2, the block diagram of the dynamic model of microgrid 1 is illustrated, where Δf_1 is the frequency deviation of microgrid 1, β_1 is frequency bias of microgrid 1, D_1 is the load-damping coefficient of microgrid 1, M_1 is the total inertia of microgrid 1, ΔP_{L1} is the load change in microgrid 1, and $\Delta P_{tie,1}$ is the total tie-line power change between microgrid 1 and the other microgrids. In Figure 3, the block diagram of the dynamic model of microgrid 2 is given, where Δf_2 is the frequency deviation of microgrid 2, β_2 is the frequency bias of microgrid 2, D_2 is the load-damping coefficient of microgrid 2, M_2 is the total inertia of microgrid 2, ΔP_{L2} is the load change in microgrid 2, and $\Delta P_{tie,2}$ is the total tie-line power change between microgrid 2 and the other microgrids. In Figure 4, the block diagram of the dynamic model of microgrid 3 is demonstrated, where Δf_3 is the frequency deviation of microgrid 3, β_3 is the frequency bias of microgrid 3, D_3 is the load-damping coefficient of microgrid 3, M_3 is the total inertia of microgrid 3, ΔP_{L3} is the load change in microgrid 3, and $\Delta P_{tie,3}$ is the total tie-line power change between microgrid 3 and the other microgrids.

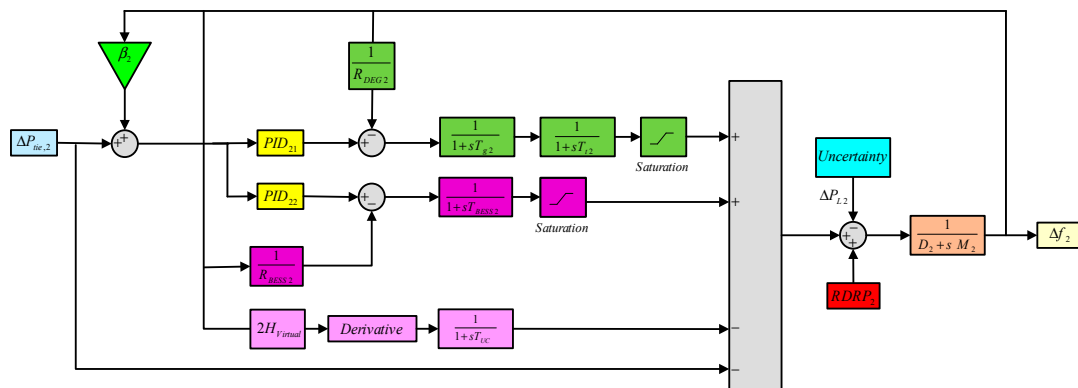


Figure 3. Dynamic model of microgrid 2.

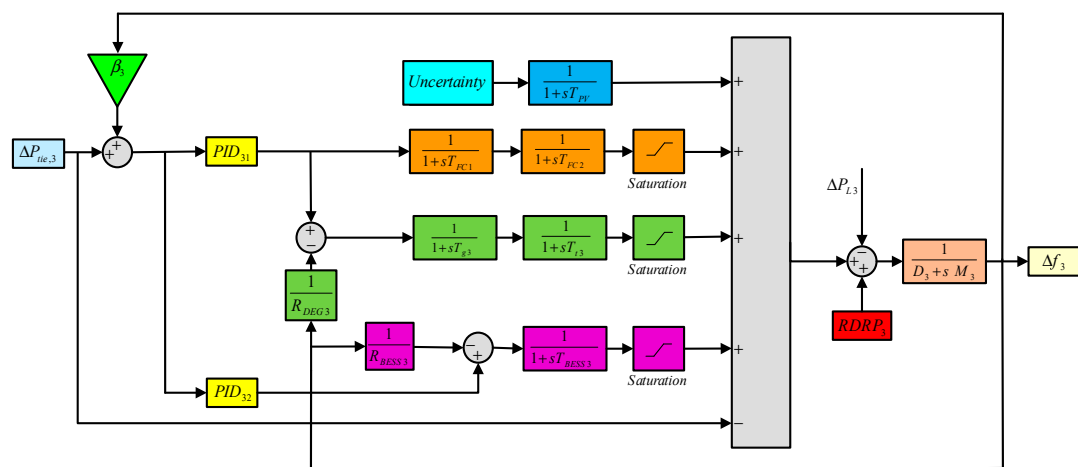


Figure 4. Dynamic model of microgrid 3.

The main parameters of microgrids 1–3 are given in Tables 1–3, respectively.

Table 1. Parameters of microgrid 1.

| Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| β_1 (p.u./Hz) | 10 | D_1 (p.u./Hz) | 1 | M_1 (p.u. s/Hz) | 3 | T_{WTG} (s) | 0.04 |
| T_{g1} (s) | 0.05 | T_{f1} (s) | 0.5 | R_{DEG1} (Hz/p.u.) | 0.05 | K_{SMESS} | 0.98 |
| T_{SMESS} (s) | 0.3 | T_{F1} (s) | 0.1 | T_{F2} (s) | 0.1 | T_{F3} (s) | 0.01 |
| F_1 | 1 | F_2 | 0.5 | P_{FESS} | 4 | J_{FESS} | 2 |

Table 2. Parameters of microgrid 2.

| Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| β_2 (p.u./Hz) | 10 | D_2 (p.u./Hz) | 0.012 | M_2 (p.u. s/Hz) | 0.298 | T_{g2} (s) | 0.18 |
| T_{i2} (s) | 0.4 | R_{DEG2} (Hz/p.u.) | 0.5682 | T_{BESS2} (s) | 0.1 | R_{BESS2} (Hz/p.u.) | 0.705 |
| $H_{Virtual}$ | 0.139 | T_{UC} (s) | 0.2 | | | | |

Table 3. Parameters of microgrid 3.

| Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|-------|
| β_3 (p.u./Hz) | 10 | D_3 (p.u./Hz) | 0.015 | M_3 (p.u. s/Hz) | 0.1667 | T_{PV} (s) | 0.04 |
| T_{g3} (s) | 0.08 | T_{i3} (s) | 0.4 | R_{DEG3} (Hz/p.u.) | 3 | T_{FC1} (s) | 0.026 |
| T_{FC2} (s) | 0.04 | T_{BESS3} (s) | 0.08 | R_{BESS3} (Hz/p.u.) | 3 | | |

In the first microgrid, the WT generator did not participate in the frequency control. However, DEG, FESS, and SMES participated in the frequency control. In the second microgrid, DEG and BESS were responsible for the power generation and the UC was used to inject or absorb power quickly to increase the virtual inertia of the microgrid. In addition, in the third microgrid, the PV generator did not participate in the frequency control. Nevertheless, the DEG, FC, and BESS participated in the frequency control. In each microgrid, two PID controllers were used for the LFC of the microgrids.

5. Modeling of the Multiple Microgrid Clusters

In this study, three microgrids were connected to each other with tie-lines. The exchanged tie-line power between two microgrids depends on the difference in frequency deviations of those microgrids and the tie-line synchronizing torque coefficient. Each of microgrids was connected to each other by two tie-lines and the total power of those two tie-lines was the exchange tie-line power of that microgrid. The dynamic model of multiple microgrid clusters is shown in Figure 5, where T_{12} , T_{13} , T_{21} , T_{23} , T_{31} , and T_{32} are the tie-line synchronizing torque coefficients, which were set to $T_{12} = T_{13} = T_{21} = T_{23} = T_{31} = T_{32} = 1$.

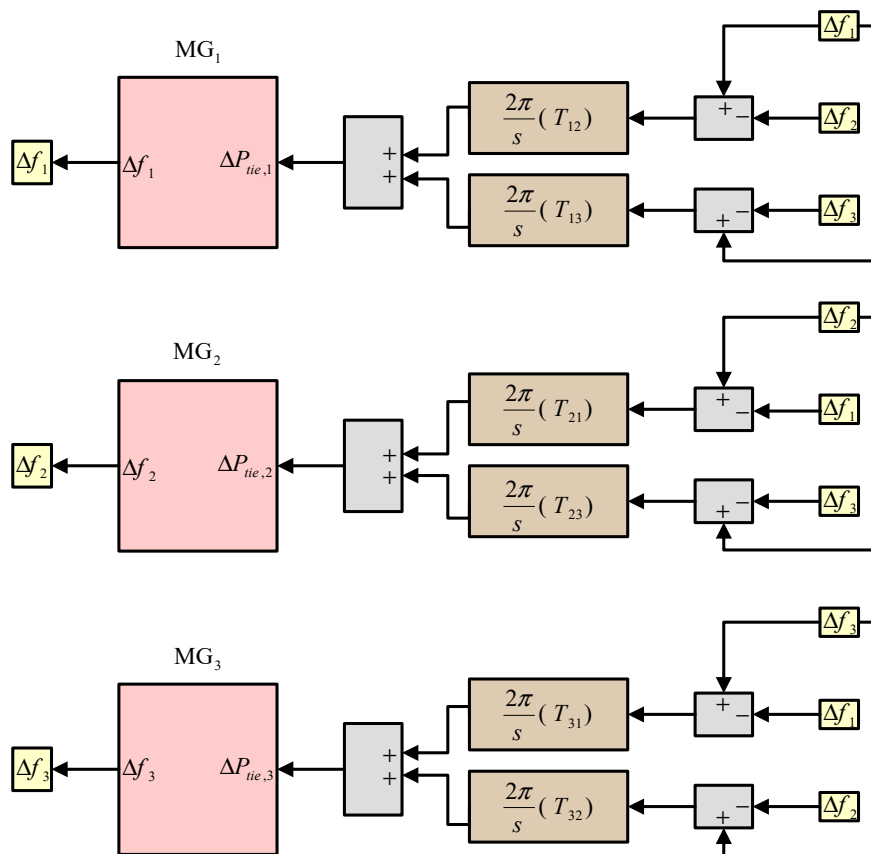


Figure 5. Dynamic model of the multiple microgrid clusters.

6. Modeling of the Uncertainties

In power systems, there are many uncertainties and the definite parameters cannot indicate the exact status of these systems. Therefore, probabilistic analysis was considered as an attractive solution. In this study, RERs and load uncertainties were modeled with probability distribution functions.

6.1. Probabilistic Model of the Load

Weather conditions and time are two factors for the deterministic component of the load change. Due to the variable nature of the load, the random behavior of the load was suitable for modeling. This modeling could be calculated using measured data analysis. The load behavior was modeled using a normal distribution function. The normal distribution function is defined as following [42]:

$$f(P_L) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \times \sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(P_L - \mu)^2}{2 \times \sigma^2}\right), \quad (8)$$

where P_L is the load power, μ is the mean, and σ is the standard deviation.

6.2. Probabilistic Model of the WT Power

The power produced by the WT generator depends on the wind speed. The wind speed changes regularly, which shows the significance of a probability model. The Weibull distribution function was used in modeling the wind speed. The Weibull distribution function is as follows [43]:

$$f(V) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} \times \left(\frac{V}{x}\right)^{y-1} \times \exp\left(-\left(\frac{V}{x}\right)^y\right) & V \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad (9)$$

where V is the wind speed, and y and x are the scale and shape parameters of the Weibull distribution function, respectively. After producing the wind speed samples, the real power generation by the WT generator can be acquired from the following equation:

$$P_{WT}(V) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq V \leq V_{ci} \text{ or } V \geq V_{co} \\ P_{r,WT} \times \left(\frac{V^2 - V_{ci}^2}{V_r^2 - V_{co}^2}\right) & V_{ci} \leq V \leq V_r \\ P_{r,WT} & V_r \leq V \leq V_{co} \end{cases}, \quad (10)$$

where $P_{WT}(V)$ is the power generated at wind speed V by the WT generator. $P_{r,WT}$ is the rated power of the WT generator; V_{ci} , V_{co} , and V_r are the low cut speed, high cut speed, and rated speed of the WT generator, respectively.

6.3. Probabilistic Model of the PV Power

Solar radiation is one important parameter for power generation in the PV panel. This parameter is variable at any time of day. Thus, the location of the PV panel plays an essential role in generating electricity. The irradiance was modeled using the beta distribution function. The PV panel was tested under the standard test condition (STC). After radiation sampling, the final power output of the PV panel was calculated as follows [44]:

$$P_{PV}(R) = \begin{cases} P_{r,PV} \times \left(\frac{R^2}{R_{STC} \times R_C}\right) & 0 \leq R \leq R_C \\ P_{r,PV} \times \left(\frac{R}{R_{STC}}\right) & R_C \leq R \leq R_{STC} \\ P_{r,PV} & R_{STC} \leq R \end{cases}, \quad (11)$$

where $P_{PV}(R)$ is the power generated by the PV panel; $P_{r,PV}$ is the rated power of the PV panel; and R , R_C , and R_{STC} are the solar radiation, certain radiation point, and the solar radiation under the STC, respectively.

6.4. Scenario Generation and Reduction

The uncertainty of the input parameters, including the generation of RERs and the load demands, was considered by applying the scenario generation. For the uncertainty parameters, a Monte Carlo

simulation was used to generate scenarios. Based on Hemmati [45], probability distribution sets were used to model the uncertainties. To reduce the complexity of the problems, a scenario reduction method was utilized. The scenario reduction is a method used for reducing the implementation time of the simulation [46].

6.5. Imperialist Competitive Algorithm

Since there are many variables and control signals, we needed to use optimization algorithms to adjust the control parameters. For these algorithms, the specific objective functions must be defined. The objective functions should be optimized according to the constraints to determine the optimal value of the control parameters. In this study, the ICA was used as described below.

The ICA is an evolutionary optimization method. Similar to other evolutionary methods, the ICA produces some random initial population, which is named “country.” It is separated into two types, imperialists and colonies, which together form empires. The stages of the suggested algorithm are described as follows: the generation of initial empires, the assimilation, the revolution, the exchange between the best colony and imperialist, the imperialistic competition, and the elimination of a powerless empire [47].

7. Modeling of Regional Demand Response Programs

Based on Babahajiani et al. [39], an algorithm was utilized for applying the RDRPs in frequency control. The proposed solution involved monitoring the deviations of the tie-line flows, computed the magnitude of the disturbances, and synchronously specified the microgrid where disturbances occurred to apply the demand response programs exactly to the involved microgrid. The proposed algorithm is given as follows:

$$RDRP_i = \frac{-M_i \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Delta P_{tie,i}(t)}{2\pi \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N T_{ij}} \times \gamma_i. \quad (12)$$

At first, the second derivative of the tie-line flows of all microgrids was computed. Some of the demand response programs were voluntary and contract-based. Therefore, when applying the impact of this limitation, the participation factor $0 < \gamma < 1$ in Equation (12) was considered. The participation factor determines how much load could participate in the demand response programs at the time of disturbance. $\gamma = 0$ means that no loads participate in frequency control and $\gamma = 1$ means that all active loads participate in frequency control. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in the United States has announced that the residential controlled loads, such as refrigerators, water heaters, air conditioners, and heat pumps, make up about 20% of the total electricity consumption in the United States [48]. Furthermore, in Bao and Li [49], it has been declared that electric heaters use about 11% of the total electricity consumption. In this study, for evaluating the proposed algorithm, it was supposed that in each microgrid, 30% of loads were controllable by the demand response programs. The proposed solution in this work was considered as a direct load control (DLC) that was usually voluntary and contract-based. Figure 6 displays how the RDRPs contribute to the frequency control, where $\Delta P_{tie,i}$ is the total tie-line power change between microgrid i and the other microgrids, γ_i is the participation factor of demand response programs of microgrid i , τ_i is the demand response programs time delay of microgrid i , and $RDRP_i$ is the calculated load for the demand response programs of microgrid i .

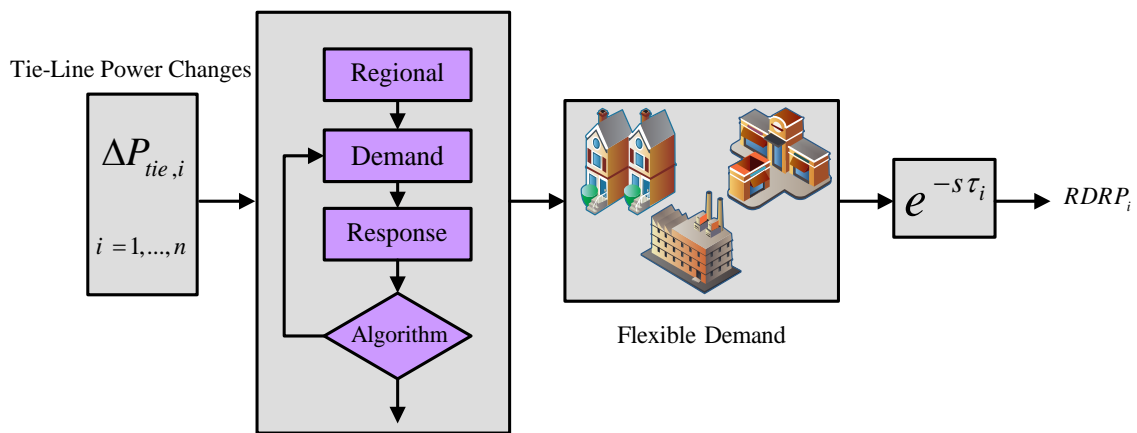


Figure 6. Modeling of the RDRPs.

8. Simulation Results and Discussions

The frequency control system of multiple microgrid clusters was implemented in Matlab R2016b/Simulink software. To investigate the proposed methods, three scenarios were examined:

- Scenario 1: In the first scenario, the performance of the multiple microgrid clusters was studied with non-optimal parameter values.
- Scenario 2: In the second scenario, the performance of the multiple microgrid clusters was examined with the optimal control parameters.
- Scenario 3: In the third scenario, the performance of the multiple microgrid clusters was investigated by applying RDRPs.

These scenarios show the effectiveness of the selected solutions at overcoming frequency deviations and power tie-line deviations. In all the scenarios, the RERs and loads uncertainties were considered in the same profile. In the first microgrid, the production of the WT generator had uncertainty and it was modeled using the Weibull distribution function. In the second microgrid, the power load had uncertainty and it was modeled using a normal distribution function. In the third microgrid, the production of the PV panel had uncertainty and it was modeled using the beta distribution function. By applying uncertainties, the output powers of the WT generator and the PV panel were generated and are shown in Figures 7 and 8, respectively. In addition, the power load uncertainty is shown in Figure 9.

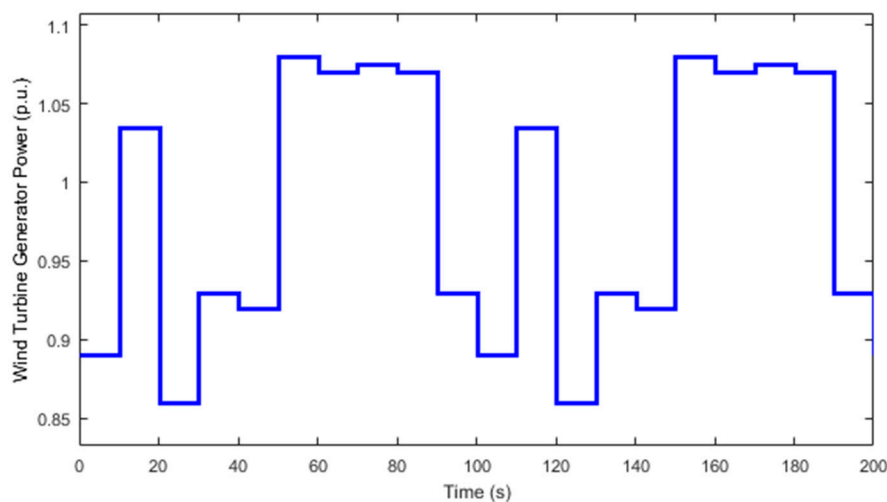


Figure 7. Wind turbine generator output power

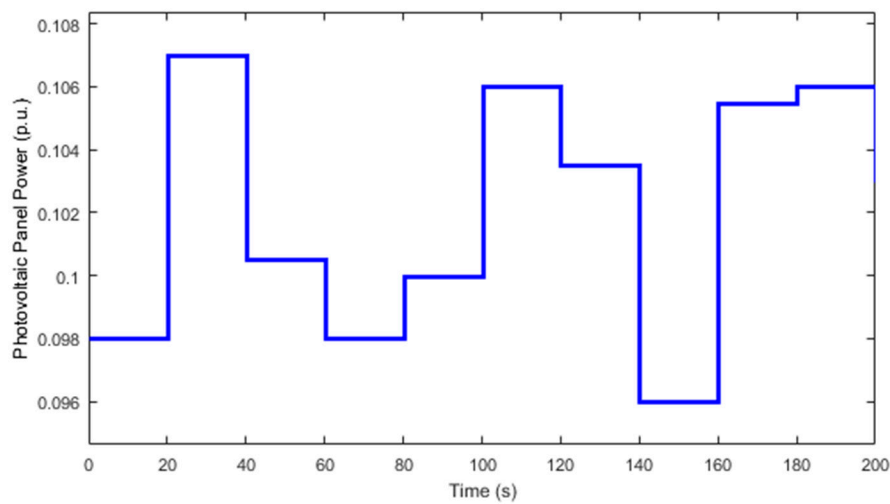


Figure 8. Photovoltaic panel output power.

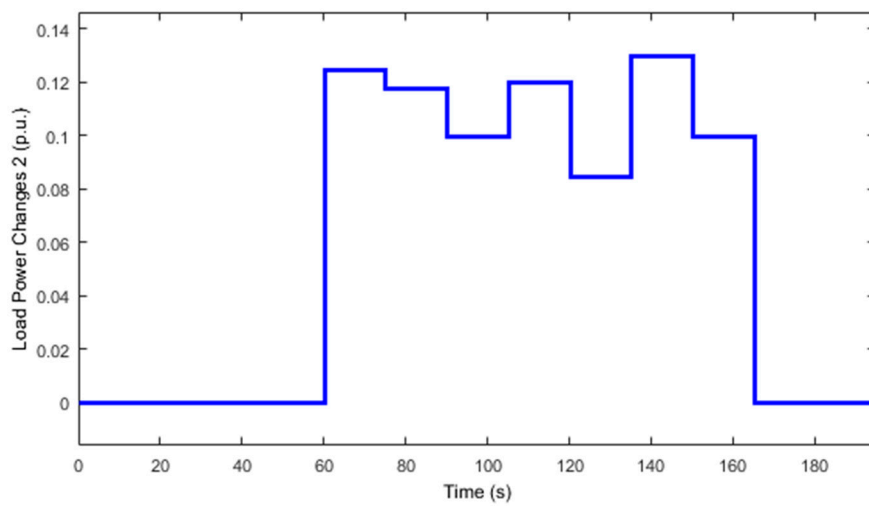


Figure 9. Load power.

Furthermore, the magnitude of the load demand in the first microgrid at $t = 50$ (s) was equal to 0.05 per unit and the magnitude of the load demand in the third microgrid at $t = 100$ (s) was equal to 0.1 per unit. Figure 10 shows the load power changes of microgrids 1 and 3.

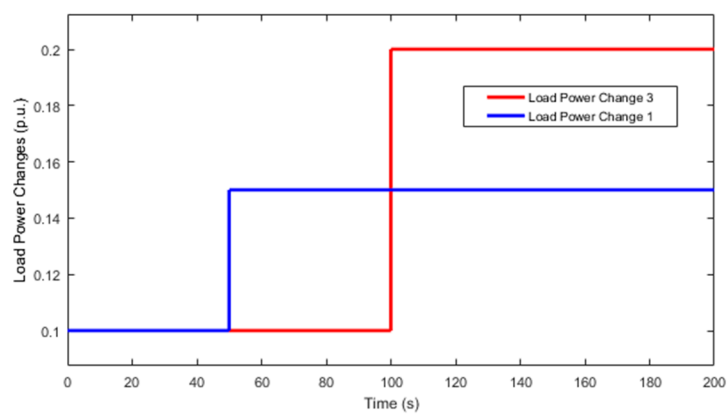


Figure 10. Load power changes of microgrids 1 and 3.

By applying the uncertainties, the frequency deviations of the microgrids, non-optimal and optimal parameters, and RDRPs were simulated and the results of these simulations are shown in Figures 11–13.

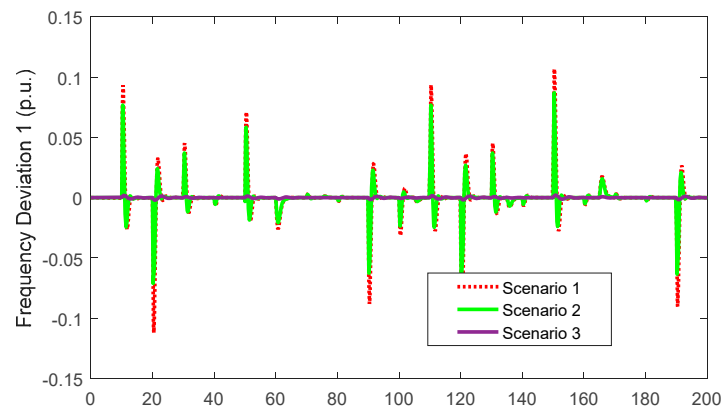


Figure 11. Comparison of the frequency deviations of microgrid 1 in the three scenarios.

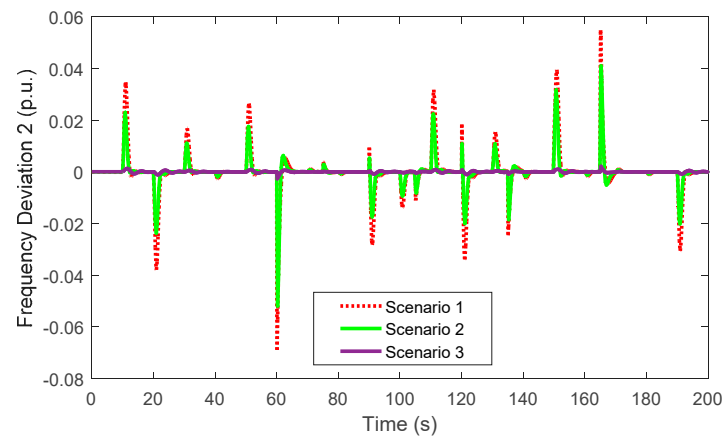


Figure 12. Comparison of the frequency deviations of microgrid 2 in the three scenarios.

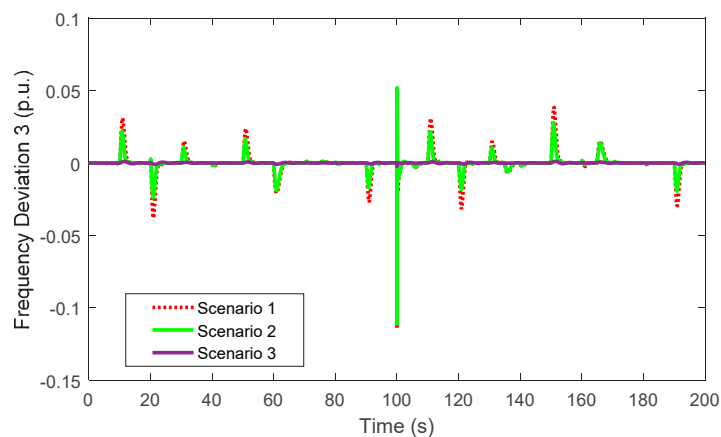


Figure 13. Comparison of the frequency deviations of microgrid 3 in the three scenarios.

By applying uncertainties, the exchange tie-line power deviations between the microgrids, non-optimal and optimal parameters, and RDRPs were simulated and are shown in Figures 14–16.

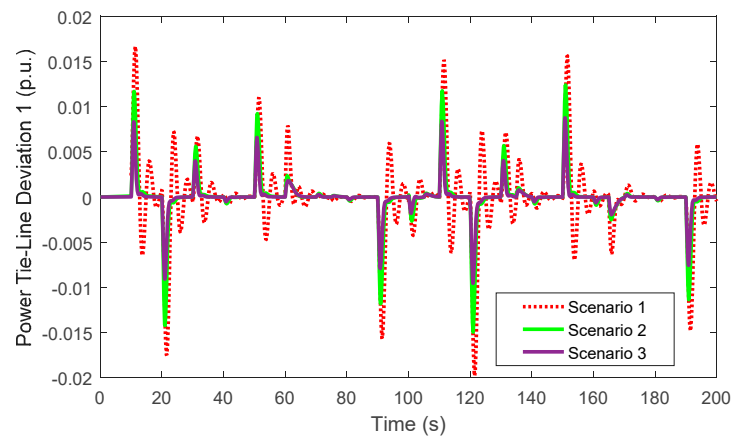


Figure 14. Comparison of the exchange tie-line power deviations between microgrids 1 and 2 in the three scenarios.

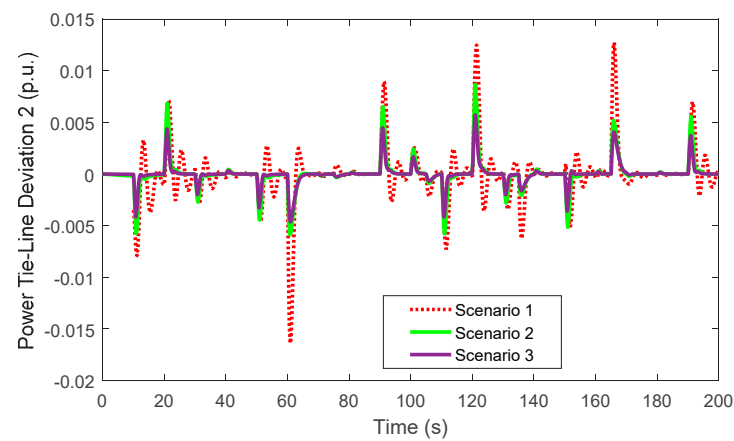


Figure 15. Comparison of the exchange tie-line power deviations between microgrids 2 and 3 in the three scenarios.

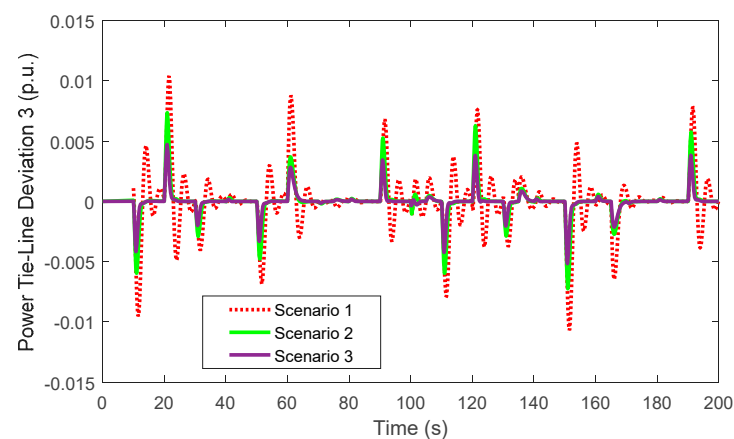


Figure 16. Comparison of the exchange tie-line power deviations between microgrids 3 and 1 in the three scenarios.

In the first scenario, the PID controllers were used for the LFC of the microgrids and the non-optimal parameters were acquired using a trial and error method. The non-optimal values are given in Table 4, where K_p is a proportional gain parameter, K_i is an integral gain parameter, and K_d is a differential gain parameter, and the subscript numbers refer to the relevant microgrids.

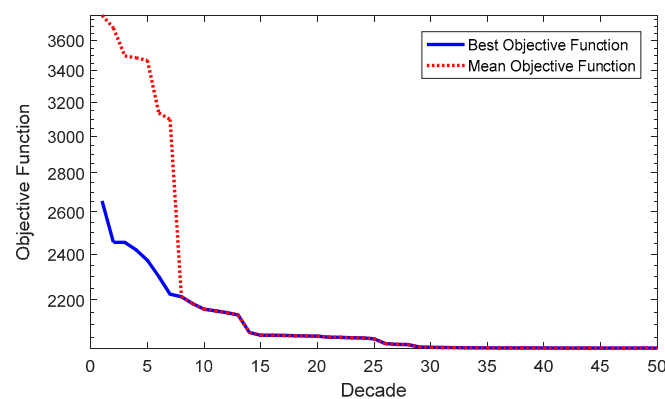
Table 4. Non-optimal control parameter values.

| Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| K _{p11} | −0.0083 | K _{p21} | −2.0719 | K _{p31} | −4.09 |
| K _{p12} | −1.972 | K _{p22} | −0.1249 | K _{p32} | −4.09 |
| K _{i11} | −4.9991 | K _{i21} | −3.605 | K _{i31} | −2.1081 |
| K _{i12} | −4.996 | K _{i22} | −0.15 | K _{i32} | −2.1081 |
| K _{d11} | −4.1601 | K _{d21} | −1.7581 | K _{d31} | −1 |
| K _{d12} | −2.6442 | K _{d22} | −0.5424 | K _{d32} | −1 |

In the second scenario, the system parameters were acquired using the ICA. The ICA was used to optimize one objective. The goal was to reduce the sum of the frequency deviations of the microgrids and the tie-line power deviations between microgrids. The objective function is given as:

$$\text{Objective Function} = \int_0^t [(\Delta f_1(\tau) + \Delta f_2(\tau) + \Delta f_3(\tau)) + (\Delta P_{tie,1}(\tau) + \Delta P_{tie,2}(\tau) + \Delta P_{tie,3}(\tau))] \tau d\tau. \quad (13)$$

The performance of the convergence curve is shown in Figure 17.

**Figure 17.** Performance of the convergence curve using the imperialist competitive algorithm (ICA).

The optimal values are given in Table 5.

Table 5. Optimal control parameter values.

| Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| K _{p11} | −0.042 | K _{p21} | −4.8144 | K _{p31} | −5.6655 |
| K _{p12} | −3.9327 | K _{p22} | −3.2097 | K _{p32} | −5.6655 |
| K _{i11} | −7.9876 | K _{i21} | −4.8601 | K _{i31} | −3.4699 |
| K _{i12} | −7.8101 | K _{i22} | −1.8405 | K _{i32} | −3.4699 |
| K _{d11} | −4.815 | K _{d21} | −2.9884 | K _{d31} | −2.951 |
| K _{d12} | −3.1939 | K _{d22} | −0.8321 | K _{d32} | −2.951 |

The ICA parameters are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. ICA parameters.

| Parameter | Value |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Number of iterations or decades | 50 |
| Number of initial countries | 17 |
| Number of imperialist countries | 5 |
| Number of colonies | 12 |

The upper and lower limits of the variables are listed in Table 7.

Table 7. The ranges of the parameter limitations.

| Parameter | Limitation | Parameter | Limitation | Parameter | Limitation |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| K_{p11} | −0.1 to −0.05 | K_{p21} | −5 to −1 | K_{p31} | −10 to −1 |
| K_{p12} | −5 to −1 | K_{p22} | −5 to −0.5 | K_{p32} | −10 to −1 |
| K_{i11} | −10 to −2 | K_{i21} | −5 to −1 | K_{i31} | −5 to −1 |
| K_{i12} | −10 to −1 | K_{i22} | −2 to −0.05 | K_{i32} | −5 to −1 |
| K_{d11} | −10 to −2 | K_{d21} | −5 to −0.5 | K_{d31} | −5 to −0.1 |
| K_{d12} | −5 to −1 | K_{d22} | −2 to −0.1 | K_{d32} | −5 to −0.1 |

According to the simulation results, the frequency deviations of the microgrid and the tie-line power deviations between the microgrids were reduced with the application of the optimal parameters. Tuning the non-optimal parameters with the ICA algorithm decreased the overshoots and undershoots of the frequency deviations and the tie-line power deviations.

In the third scenario, the RDRPs were applied to each microgrid. It was supposed that, in each microgrid, 30% of the loads were available for the demand response programs. Therefore, the participation factor (γ) in each microgrid was equal to 0.3. The demand response time delay in each microgrid was considered to be 0.5 s.

The frequency behavior of the microgrids shown in Figures 11–13 indicates that applying the RDRPs improved the damping of frequency fluctuations.

9. Conclusions

Frequency control is one of the most important challenges facing multiple microgrid clusters. To study frequency control, an appropriate dynamic model is necessary. A dynamic model of multiple microgrid clusters with different types of DERs and ESSs, including a DEG, an FC, a WT generator, a PV panel, an FESS, an SMESS, a BESS, and a UC, and based on tie-lines, was introduced in this paper. It was found that tuning the control parameters with intelligent algorithms, such as the ICA, was the best method. The result of this research showed that tuning the control parameters with the ICA could decrease the overshoots and undershoots of frequency deviations. Improving the frequency stability is another challenge facing multiple microgrid clusters. In this study, applying the RDRPs improved the frequency stability of the microgrids. To study the multiple microgrid clusters, simulations were performed in Matlab/Simulink software. Investigation results have demonstrated the effectiveness of the best proposed solutions at overcoming frequency fluctuations. For future work, designing adaptive controllers is suggested.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, Z.R. and J.M.G.; methodology, Z.R. and J.M.G.; software, Z.R.; validation, Z.R., J.M.G.; formal analysis, Z.R.; investigation, Z.R.; resources, J.C.V.; data curation, Z.R.; writing—original draft preparation, Z.R.; writing—review and editing, J.M.G.; visualization, S.N.R.; supervision, N.T.K.; project administration, J.C.V.; funding acquisition, J.M.G.; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by VILLUM FONDEN under the VILLUM Investigator Grant (no. 25920), Center for Research on Microgrids (CROM) (www.crom.et.aau.dk).

Acknowledgments: Thanks to the Center for Research on Microgrids, Department of Energy Technology, Aalborg University, Denmark for the support.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Nomenclature

| Variables | Parameters |
|--------------------|--|
| T_g | Governor time constant |
| T_t | Turbine time constant |
| $R_{DEG/}$ | Speed regulation coefficient of the DEG |
| $T_{FC1/}$ | FC time constant |
| $T_{FC2/}$ | FC feed time constant |
| T_{WTG} | WT generator time constant |
| T_{PV} | PV panel time constant |
| T_{F1} | Time constants of the measurement device |
| T_{F2} | Time constants of the command device |
| T_{F3} | Time constants of the converter |
| F_1 | Reference angular speed |
| F_2 | Speed regulator proportional constant |
| P_{FESS} | Number of poles of the FESS |
| J_{FESS} | Inertia of the rotational masses of the FESS |
| K_{SMESS} | SMESS gain |
| T_{SMESS} | SMESS time constant |
| T_{BESS} | BESS time constant |
| R_{BESS} | Speed regulation coefficient of the BESS |
| T_{UC} | UC time constant |
| Δf_i | Frequency deviation of microgrid i |
| β_i | Frequency bias of microgrid i |
| D_i | Load-damping coefficient of microgrid i |
| M_i | Total inertia of microgrid i |
| ΔP_{Li} | Load change in microgrid i |
| $\Delta P_{tie,i}$ | Total tie-line power change between microgrid i and other microgrids |
| T_{ij} | Tie-line synchronizing torque coefficient |
| P_L | Load power |
| μ | Mean deviation value |
| σ | Standard deviation value |
| V | Wind speed |
| Y | Scale parameters of the Weibull distribution function |
| x | Shape parameters of the Weibull distribution function |
| $P_{WT}(V)$ | Power generated at wind speed V by the WT generator |
| $P_{r,WT}$ | Rated power of the WT generator |
| V_{ci} | Low cut speed of the WT generator |
| V_{co} | High cut speed of the WT generator |
| V_r | Rated speed of the WT generator |
| $P_{PV}(R)$ | Power generated by the PV panel |
| $P_{r,PV}$ | Rated power of the PV panel |
| R | Solar radiation |
| R_C | Certain radiation point |
| R_{STC} | Solar radiation in the STC |
| γ_i | Participation factor of the demand response program of microgrid i |
| τ_i | Demand response program time delay of microgrid i |
| $RDRP_i$ | Calculated load for the demand response program of microgrid i |
| K_p | Proportional gain of the PID controller |
| K_i | Integral gain of the PID controller |
| K_d | Derivative gain of the PID controller |

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